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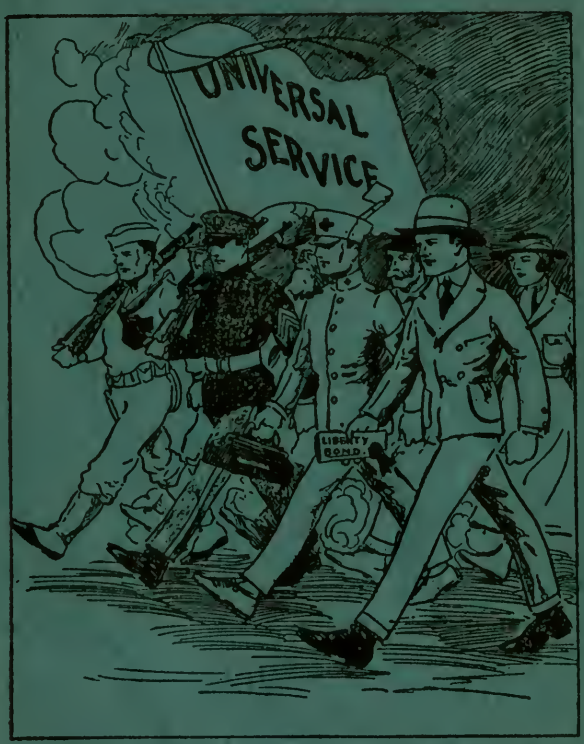
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP?



WHEN WE ALL ARE DOING OUR PART

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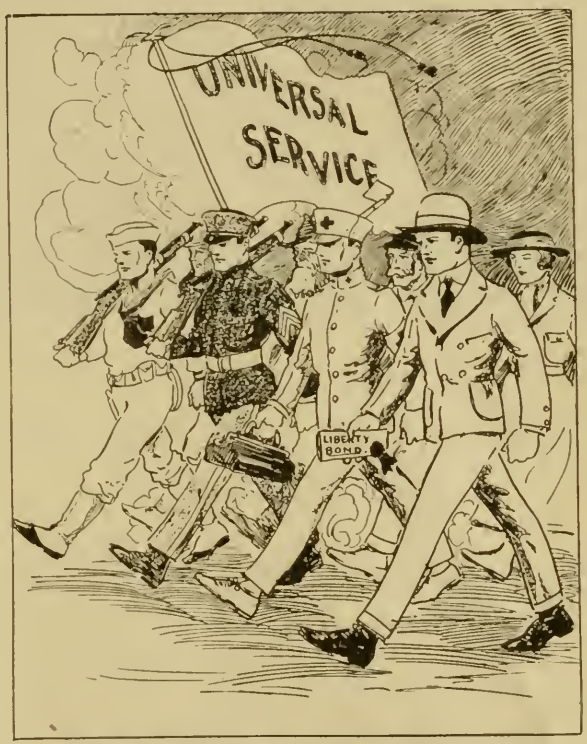

WHEN WE ALL ARE DOING OUR PART

EDITED AND ARRANGED BY
RUDOLPH J. BODMER
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT ELEVENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING MESSAGE BEFORE THE CONGRESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

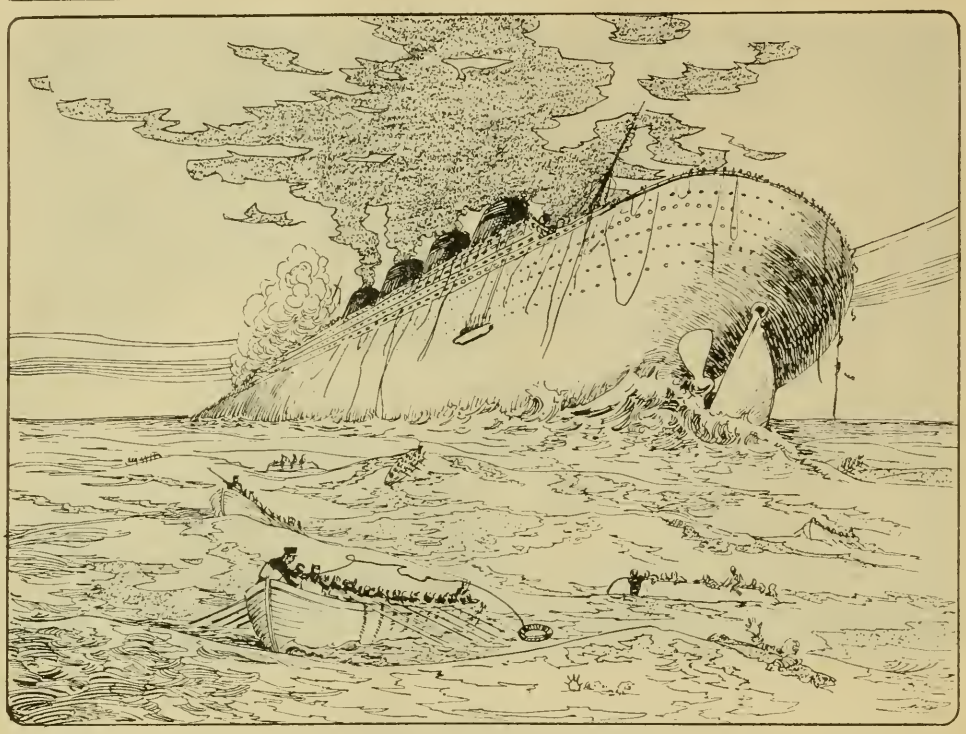
PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I HAVE called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside.

Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning



SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA. GERMANY HAS SUNK OUR SHIPS AND MURDERED INNOCENT AMERICAN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THIS AND OTHER WAYS.

and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

Hard to Believe.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property

TORPEDOING A HOSPITAL SHIP. GERMANY HAS VIOLATED EVERY RIGHT OF THE SEAS, EVEN DESTROYING HOSPITAL SHIPS AND RELIEF SHIPS CARRYING AID TO THE WOUNDED AND STARVING.

can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

Armed Neutrality Fails.

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German government denies the right of neutrals

to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we can not make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

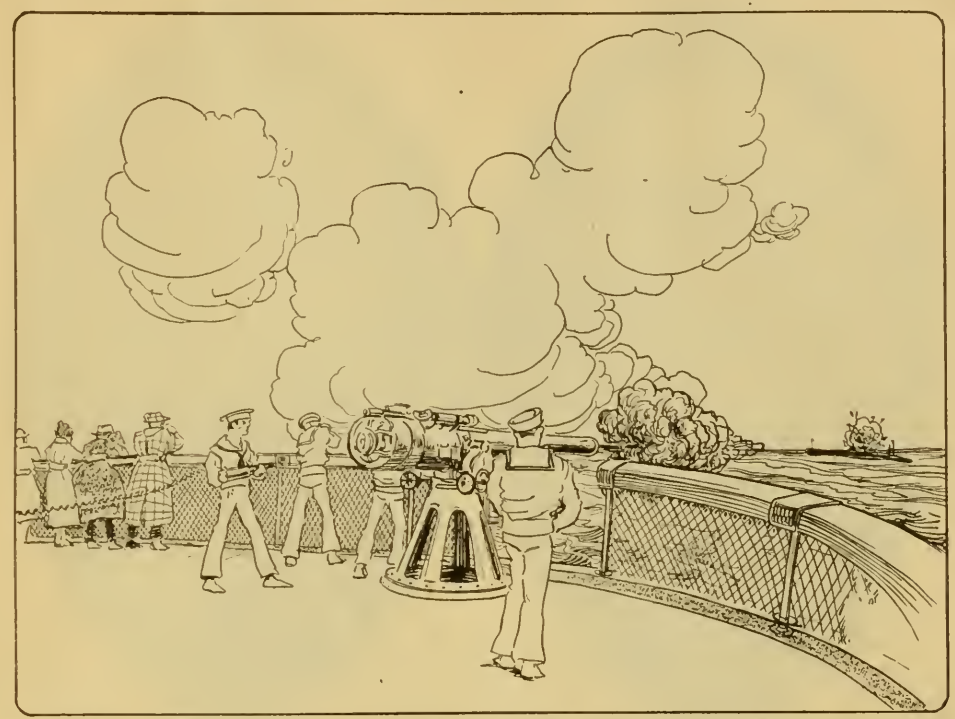
With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave reponsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

Cooperation with Allies.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

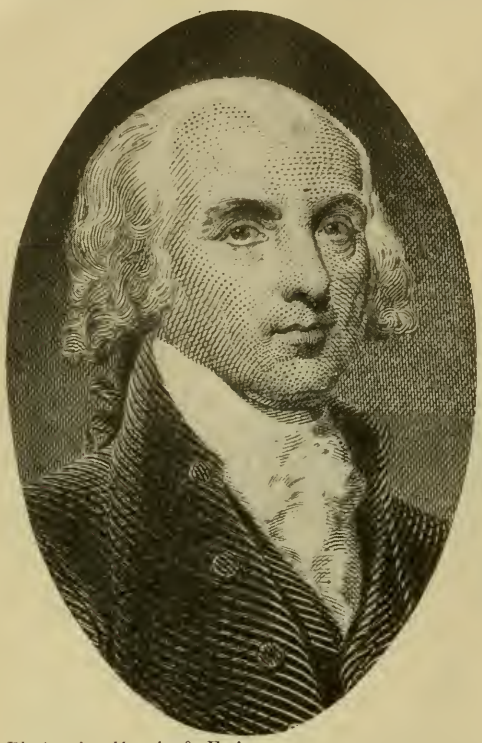


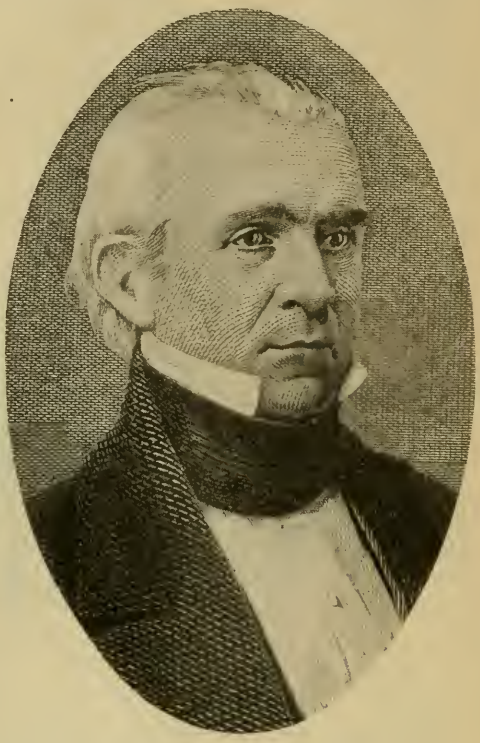
MERCHANT VESSEL DESTROYING SUBMARINE. IN SELF-DEFENSE WE HAVE PLACED OUR TRAINED GUNNERS ON MERCHANT VESSELS AND IN TRUE AMERICAN SPIRIT WE ARE GOING TO STOP THIS MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Mobilization Measures.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an





Photos by Harris & Ewing.

JAMES MADISON,
Our President During the War of 1812.

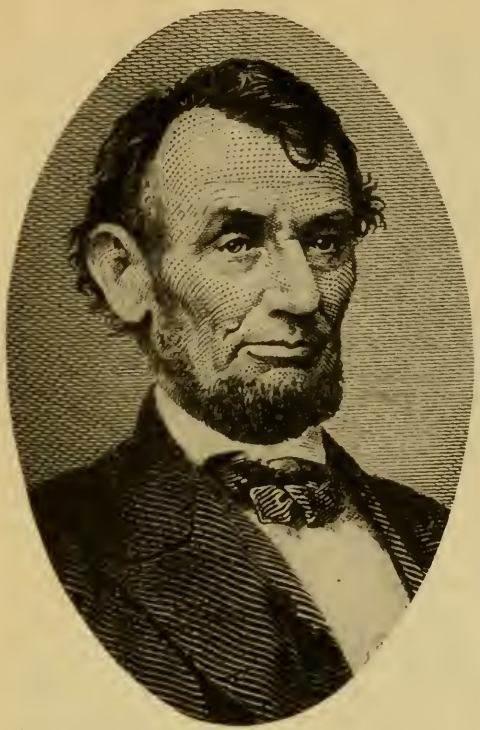
JAMES K. POLK,
Our President During the Mexican War.

age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.

No Quarrel With Germans.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership



Photos by Harris & Ewing.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Our President During the Civil War.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
Our President During the Spanish-American War.

of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Revolution in Russia

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy

was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of Government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

Accept Challenge.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our rights and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas,

and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

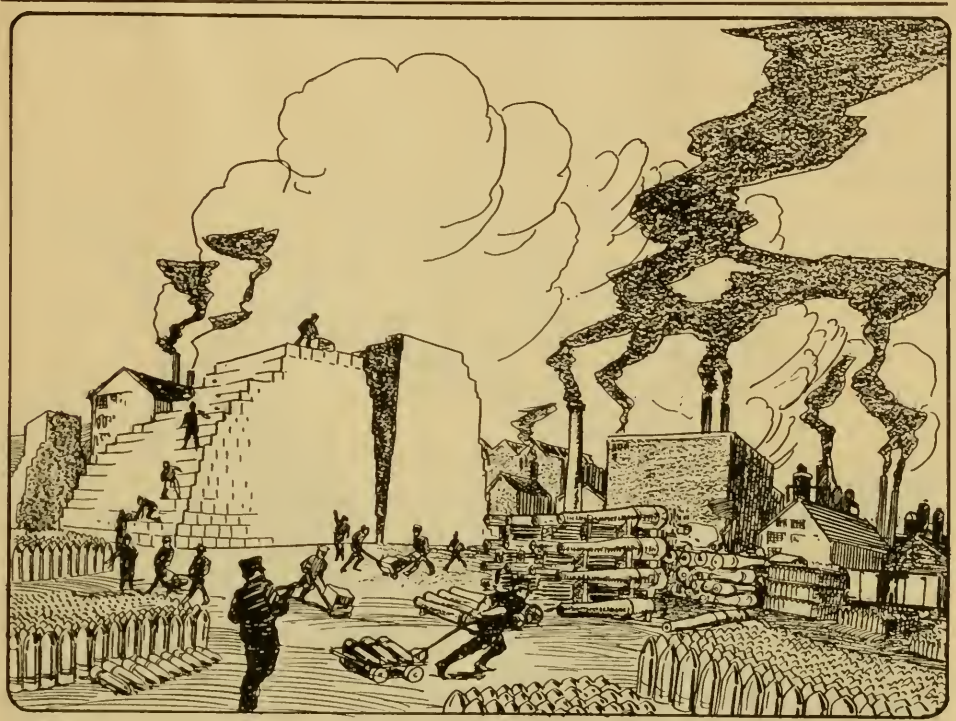
Right and Fairness.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

Photo by Harris & Ewing.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE DESK AT WHICH HE HANDLES THE BIGGEST JOB ANY AMERICAN PRESIDENT HAS HAD THRUST UPON HIM.



WE MUST SUPPLY OUR ALLIES WITH PLENTY OF AMMUNITION. THIS IS JUST ONE LITTLE CORNER OF ONE OF MANY SUPPLY DEPOTS. REPRESENTS AMMUNITION FOR ONLY A SMALL PART OF A LITTLE BATTLE.

My Fellow Countrymen:

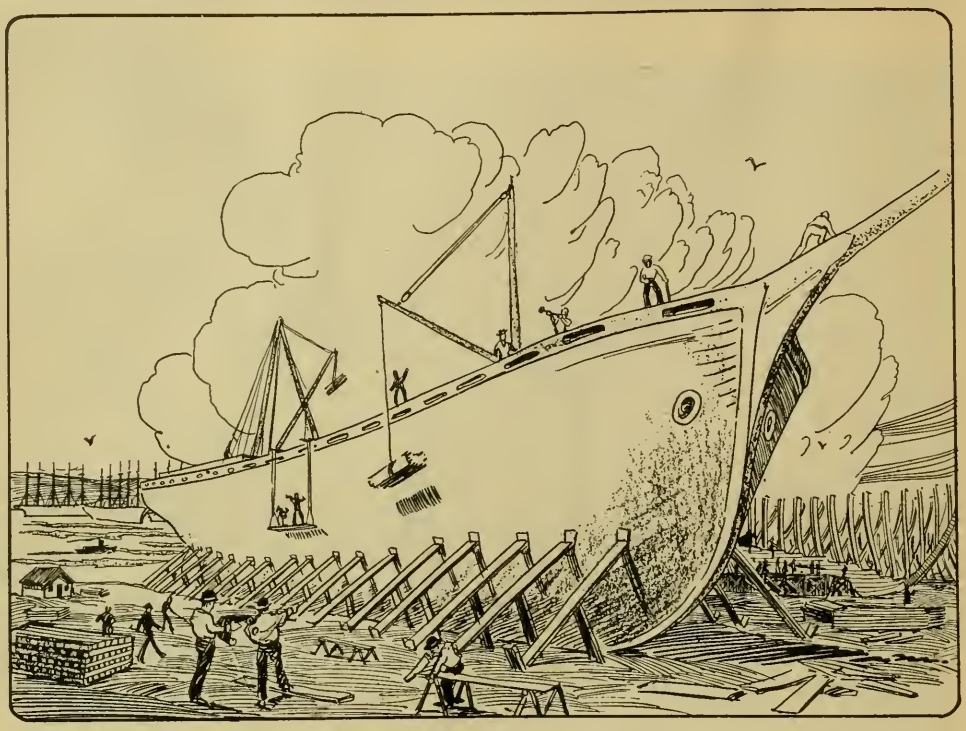
THE entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

We must supply abundant food not only for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting:

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and



WE MUST BUILD THOUSANDS OF THESE SHIPS TO CARRY THE FOOD TO OUR BOYS AT THE FRONT AND TO OUR ALLIES. WE MUST BUILD THEM FASTER THAN GERMANY'S SUBMARINES CAN DESTROY THEM.

our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but can not now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the funda-

ABOVE ALL WE SHALL NEED FOOD. EVERY ONE WHO STAYS AT HOME MUST MAKE SOMETHING GROW OR WE SHALL FEEL THE PANGS OF HUNGER EVEN HERE.

mental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor are lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere

who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty. The government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to cooperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it!

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw material of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service"; and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest, also, that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together!

WOODROW WILSON.

Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. TRANSPORT LOADED WITH AMERICAN TROOPS OFF FOR THE WAR.

IF you bring an army to France or Belgium, you realize, I suppose, that you will have to bring with it half the mechanics of, let us say, a town like Bridgeport, to carry out the necessary construction repairs. You will have to take over whole French towns for their residence, or build miles of huts for them. The army behind the army in modern war is an army in itself.

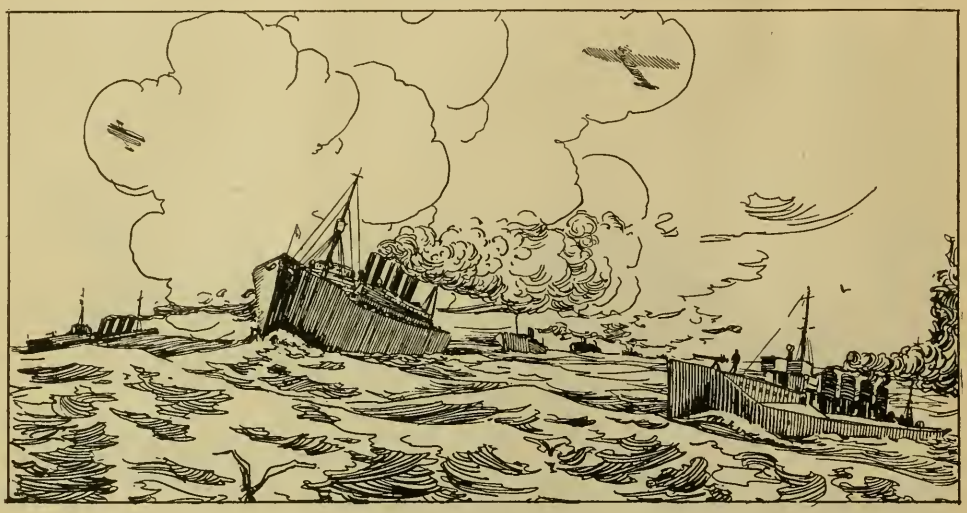
The equipment, dispatch and constant reinforcement of an expeditionary force such as yours, whose nearest home base must be some three thousand miles away, is *some* undertaking; but we had a harder task in the case of the Boer War, nearly twenty years ago, when our home base was some seven thousand miles away. We then learned a good deal about transport by sea and land.

The fine American lad who will swing down your New York streets on his way to the transport will probably cost you, apart from his pay, at least fifty dollars a week. Ours, who are operating near home, cost us from thirty to thirty-five dollars.

But the boy with his rifle and his uniform and his enthusiasm is only the beginning of him; the rest of him is some tons of stuff that has to do with him. I will enumerate some of the tonnage he requires.

Let us talk first about his food: I imagine the American soldier, like the British and the Canadian, will not be content to exist upon the soup, bread, cheese, meat and red wine of the Frenchman. I think he will probably not prove to be such a good cook as the Frenchman. I think he will want, in addition to almost unlimited beef, pork, bread and biscuit. All these things will have to be brought from home, for we in Europe have only just enough for ourselves. If you bring mules and horses you will need to bring hay also, for we have got none for you; and the amount of hay your boy's horse will consume will surprise you.

WHAT MUST GO WITH EVERY SOLDIER



WE NEED SHIPS. WE NEED TEN SHIPS LIKE THIS FOR EVERY ONE CARRYING SOLDIERS TO FRANCE TO SUPPLY THEM WITH FOOD AND THE THINGS TO FIGHT WITH.

The American Boy's Baggage.

In addition to your boy's food and that of his horse, there is his spare clothing, which I dare say we can provide, though we can do nothing in the way of spare harness. Think of the tonnage involved in his machine gun, his spare rifle, his revolvers and their ammunition, his steel helmet and other protective armor. Think of his boots. In one exceptional section of the Italian army, with which I sojourned, the boot ration was twelve pairs per annum! Your boy will have to bring with him all the latest kinds of American boot-making and boot-repairing machinery. You will require a boot plant for making and remaking boots and for the utilization of the waste material, at least as big as the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. Think about his spades for digging and his pickaxes; the tons of barbed wire and of corrugated iron for the roof of his hut; the oil stoves and electric stoves. What, too, about his washing? Is that to be done in France, or sent back home? Our army is equipped with the very latest steam laundries on scales that daze one. The amount of washing required for a hospital of one thousand beds is a surprise to the civilian. In one of our series of hospitals we have thirty thousand beds.

So when you look at your gallant American boy starting for war, think of some of the things he will have to bring along. I could continue the list, but it would weary you. If you come into the war thousands of American women will be busy making aerial observation balloons, which have proved very useful; thousands of American mechanics will be making moving kitchens on wheels; every tent-maker in the United States will be busy.

Your American boy will need to bring his own locomotives and track not only for narrow-gauge railroads, but for just such trains as those in which I traveled many thousands of miles in your country. The more often I go to see this modern war work, the more I realize its immensity and complexity.

To interpose thus in the middle of the existing armies of France, that American boy must be accompanied by many skilled interpreters, who must not only speak French, but think French. At the beginning of the war our tiny army was unprovided with enough officers *de liaison,* as these interpreters are called, and endless confusion and trouble arose.

—Reprinted from Lord Northcliffe's article in the Saturday Evening Post.

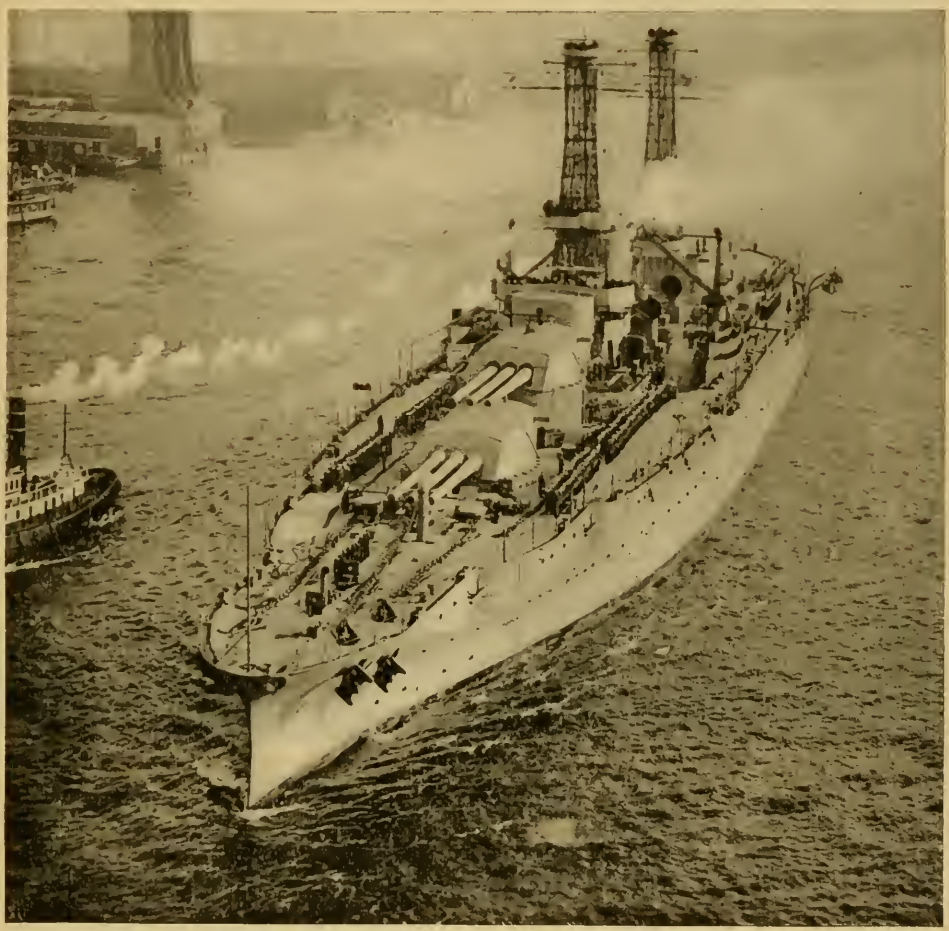


Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. MAN-OF-WAR "ARIZONA" IN THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

IF YOU JOIN THE NAVY

THE life of a sailor—and particularly the life of a man-of-war's man—with its adventures, ever-changing scenes, new countries, new people; following the sea from port to port, from one ocean to another—has always appealed strongly to the imagination of men of spirit. In the record of the deeds of the men of the United States Navy, from John Paul Jones to Admiral Dewey, the young American can find the highest inspiration; for our Navy, both in time of war and of peace, has played a great, honorable and often glorious part in the history of the country. The Navy has been, throughout its entire existence, a Service of high ideals; and its unbroken record of great and worthy achievement, of duty well done, has been due to the high standard set for officers and men in the

beginning and maintained ever since. This standard was never higher than it is today; and any young American who thinks of going into the Navy may feel sure that, on enlisting, he will enter a service in which he may, and should, always feel a justifiable pride and of which the uniform is a badge of honor.

But, in addition to a chance of serving the country in an honorable position, a place in the Navy offers, as a livelihood, many advantages—such as steady employment; good, practical training; gradual promotion; provision for old age; a healthful life; an opportunity for travel and education. The pay is graded according to a man's skill and length of service and compares favorably with that of highly-paid labor in civil life. Indeed, when it is remembered that a bluejacket's pay is nearly *clear* of all living expenses, it is doubtful that, in ordinary times, there is any class of workmen paid better than the enlisted men of the Navy.

Any young man who wishes to enlist must, of course, come up to the requirements of the Navy—in character, in physique, in education and in ability.

Photo by Brown Bros.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW $19,000,000 35-KNOT BATTLE CRUISER NOW BUILDING, OF WHICH FOUR ARE TO BE FINISHED IN THREE YEARS. THEY WILL BE 850 FEET LONG, 91 FEET BEAM, 34,800 TONS DISPLACEMENT. THEY WILL CARRY TEN 14-INCH GUNS, EIGHTEEN 5-INCH GUNS, EIGHT TORPEDO TUBES, FOUR 3-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, AND MACHINERY FOR OPERATING NAVAL AEROPLANES.

Steady Work.

A man-of-war's man is always sure of his job as long as he renders faithful service and is qualified to perform his duties. He will never lose his job because of strikes or hard times. If he is sick or injured, he is well cared for in a modern naval hospital. His pay goes on whether he be sick or well. He has no doctor bills for himself. Upon completing an enlistment, if his record has been meritorious, he receives, as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience, an *honorable discharge;* this entitles him to reenlist at any time within four months, if he is physically qualified, and to get four months' pay as a bonus for reenlisting. If he is disqualified for reenlistment, by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, he is entitled to a pension.

Navy Food.

The food of the Navy is excellent. Great care is taken to make sure as to both the quality and the quantity of the sailor's food. The purchasing, preparing, cooking and serving are done under the inspection of commissary officers, who are required to see that the food is appetizing and nourishing. The character of the diet is changed with the seasons of the year and the climatic conditions of the locality in which the ship cruises; but, whenever possible, the sailors are

Photo by Brown Bros.

THE PICTURE SHOWS HOW A TORPEDO IS LAUNCHED FROM A MAN-OF-WAR. THE ACCURACY WITH WHICH THE OPERATOR CAN DISCHARGE THESE DEADLY WEAPONS IS THE MARVEL OF THE PRESENT WAR. THERE IS SOMETHING ALMOST HUMAN IN THE WAY THE TORPEDO CARRIES OUT ITS INHUMAN WORK.

supplied with fresh provisions. It is believed that the U. S. Navy ration is better than that of any other military service in the world.

This subsistence is furnished to enlisted men free. They have no board bill to pay when on duty.

Variety of Scene.

Vessels of the United States Navy are employed in all parts of the world, and the opportunities afforded young men for travel are very good. While no promise can be made a recruit that he will be given any particular cruise, the duties of the Navy call for frequent foreign cruises; and it is safe to say that during the course of an enlistment a man will have a chance to visit many out-of-the-way places which he could not possibly visit otherwise without great expense. During the winter months, the Atlantic Fleet assembles in West Indian waters, where drills and maneuvers are held. Men from the battleships go ashore at Guantanamo, Cuba, for target practice on the largest rifle range in the world. Here other drills are also held, such as artillery practice, shore-signalling, etc. While the fleet is at anchor in Guantanamo Bay, baseball games are played daily, boat races are pulled off in the waters of the bay, minstrel shows are staged and athletic events of all kinds are of frequent occurrence. The ships of the fleet are provided with the latest moving-picture machine and films, and every battleship has its own band.

Photo by Brown Bros.

ONE OF THE FAST MEMBERS OF THE "MOSQUITO FLEET," DEPENDED UPON TO CATCH AND DESTROY SUBMARINES.

With the approach of spring the fleet returns north to home ports and liberal shore leave is granted whenever practicable. During the summer, the fleet maneuvers off the Atlantic Coast of the United States, where war-games are played and target practice is held.

The men of the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets are similarly employed, and also are given opportunities for recreation like those given men of the Atlantic Fleet.

Pay and Advancement.

When a man enlists in the Navy, his name is immediately placed upon the pay-roll; but if he enlists as an apprentice-seaman, he does not draw all his pay for any month during the training period. However, the pay that is withheld is given him at the time he completes his course of instruction. Thereafter he draws all the pay due him each month. Pay-days in the Navy occur twice a month —on the 5th and 20th.

Clothing Outfit.

Every recruit is provided free with an outfit of uniform clothing, bedding and other necessaries, amounting to $60.00. This outfit includes, among other things, woolen blankets, jack-knife, handkerchief, tooth-brushes, hair-brushes, scrub-brushes, shoe-polish, mattress and mattress-covers, neckerchief, high and low shoes, spool of cotton, silk and linen thread; all articles of uniform for summer and winter, including overcoat, sweater, gloves, bathing trunks and gymnasium shoes.

Travel Expenses.

When a man enlists, he is furnished by the Government with transportation to the training station or to the receiving ship to which he is assigned; and if there is a night ride, he is given a berth in the sleeper or a stateroom, if sent by steamer. While on the way, meals are furnished by the Government—as are car fare, transfers across the city, etc. When a man is discharged at the expiration of his enlistment, he is furnished with a "travel allowance," at four cents a mile, instead of transportation, from the place of discharge (if in the United States) to the place of enlistment within the United States. If he is discharged before his enlistment expires, by reason of physical disability, he is furnished with transportation and subsistence to his home, if in the United States. Men travelling under orders are always furnished with transportation and expenses. It is only when a man is travelling at his own convenience, or on leave, that he is required to pay his own expenses.

Rates of Pay.

There are many different rates of pay in the Navy; and a man enlisting in one of the lower ratings is advanced one step at a time, with a corresponding raise in pay, as he becomes proficient and his conduct warrants—both of which requirements are essential to a man's advancement in the Navy; and no matter how capable he may be in his duties, he cannot expect to be advanced unless his conduct entitles him to consideration.

The pay of an apprentice seaman is $17.60 a month. The first raise in pay, in the seaman branch, is to $20.90; and in the fireroom, to $24.20. These increases are usually made at the time the recruits qualify at the training station and before they are sent to sea, although apprentice seamen are sometimes sent to a sea-going vessel to complete their training. Subsequent advancement is obtained after the man has been assigned to general service and depends to some extent upon existing vacancies. In the seaman branch, the next rating obtainable on board ship is that of seaman, $26.40. A seaman is eligible for advancement to 3d class petty officer (coxswain, gunner's mate 3d class, quartermaster 3d class) at $33 per month. Petty officers 2d class of the seaman branch are paid $38.50 a month. Petty officers 1st class are paid $44, except turret captains, 1st class, who receive $55. Chief petty officers of the seaman branch are paid from $55 to $66 for acting appointment, and $77 for a permanent appointment, which is issued only after a year's service as chief petty officer and after examination before a board of officers.

In the artificer branch, the pay of sea-going ratings ranges from $24.20 to $77 for a chief petty officer with a permanent appointment.

In the special branch, which includes yeomen, musicians and the hospital corps, the pay ranges from $17.60 and $20.90 for recruits, to $77 for chief petty officers with permanent appointment.

The commissary branch is composed of ship's cooks, bakers, and commissary stewards, with pay ranging from $17.60 for the recruit (landsman for cook or baker) to $77 for chief commissary steward.

Commencing June first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and continuing until not later than six months after the termination of the present war, all enlisted men of the Navy of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed $21 per month shall receive an increase of $15 per month; those whose base pay is over $21 and does not exceed $24 per month, an increase of $12 per month; those whose base pay is over $24 and less than $45 per month, an increase of $8 per month; and those whose base pay is $45 or more per month, an increase of $6 per month.

Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. MARINES LEAVING SHIP TO MAKE A LANDING ON HOSTILE SOIL.

IF YOU JOIN THE MARINES

"THE Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand." One frequently reads such a statement in a newspaper dispatch from some distant land. Yet there are many who do not know what is meant by "Marines." Marines are not in the Army, though they perform military duty. They belong to the naval service and perform the soldier duty in the Navy. For this reason they are sometimes called "sea-soldiers."

These "sea-soldiers" are known as Marines because they are members of the Marine Corps, an organization of 30,000 trained men, whose special duty it is to protect the interests of the United States in any part of the world. They serve both on land and sea, at home and abroad.

A detachment of Marines is kept on each large vessel of the Navy, prepared to go ashore at a moment's notice if their services are needed. And they have a splendid record of always being ready for any sort of emergency and able to handle any situation short of a big war, when of course the entire Army and Navy are required. Some protect the Naval Stations in our foreign possessions, and others are organized into regiments and battalions and are held in readiness for expeditions abroad when needed.

Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. MARINES DRILLING ON SHIP BOARD. THEY ARE ALWAYS THE FIRST TO GET INTO ACTION.

The United States Marine Corps.

The United States Marine Corps was first called into existence by an Act of the Continental Congress of November 10, 1775, and gallantly served throughout the Revolutionary War. It was disbanded at the close of the war, April 11, 1782, but was reorganized and permanently established July 11, 1798. From that day to this its officers and men have been zealous participants in every expedition and action in which the Navy has taken part.

The Marines are the first men on the ground in case of trouble with a foreign power, and the first men into battle in case of hostilities. They have at all times served their country faithfully, both in peace and war, and have reflected great credit upon themselves as a corps and on the nation which they represent. Ever have they lived up to the letter as well as the spirit of the motto of the Corps, *"Semper Fidelis."*

Service Ashore.

The Marines serve both at sea and on land. They are trained, clothed and equipped very much as are soldiers of the land forces. In their preliminary instruction on shore, at navy yards and naval stations, they are instructed and

drilled in the duties of infantry soldiers, field artillerymen and machine gun companies. In preparation for their duties as landing parties from ships of the Navy, for expeditionary duty and as defenders of naval advance bases, they are further trained in aviation, in the use of portable searchlights, the wireless telegraph, the heliograph, and the various other methods of signaling; range finding, the erection, operation and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, the planting of land and submarine mines, the handling of torpedoes, the erection and demolition of bridges, the building of roads, knotting and splicing of ropes, handling boats under oars and sails, the handling of heavy weights, the fitting of gun gear, and the various methods of slinging and transporting ordnance, and the mounting in suitable shore positions of guns of three-, five-, and six-inch calibre.

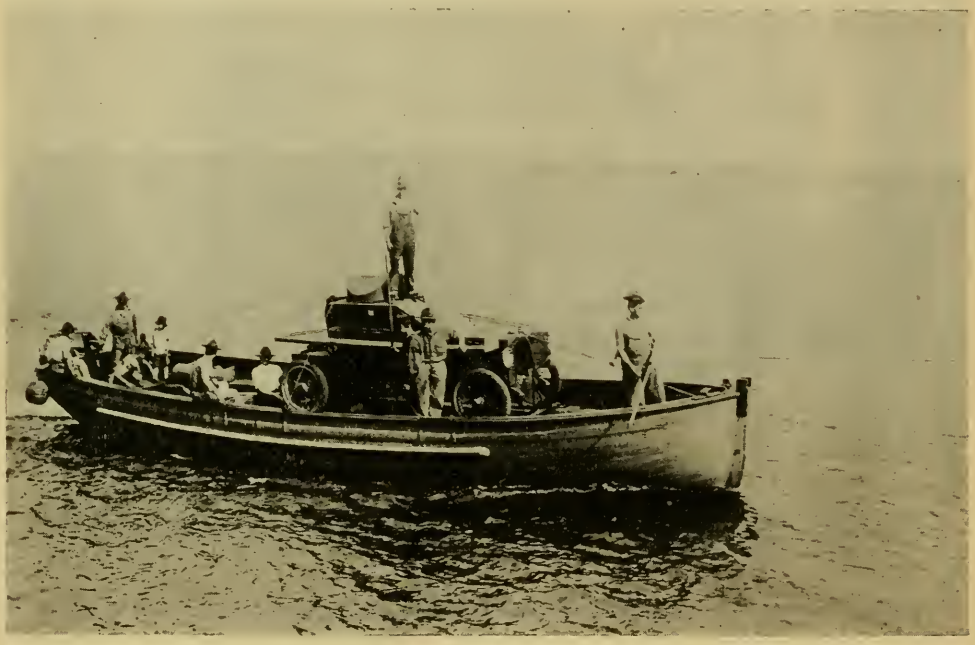


Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. MARINES LANDING AN ARMORED MOTOR CAR FROM MAN-OF-WAR. THE U. S. MARINES WERE THE FIRST TO USE ARMORED MOTOR CARS IN ACTION.

Service at Sea.

In their service on battleships and cruisers, the Marines form a part of the ship's complement for battle, manning the six-inch, five-inch, three-inch, and six-pounder guns of the intermediate and secondary batteries, and anti-aircraft guns. They are trained and fully equipped for instant service as landing parties for duty on shore.

Great mobility and facilities for quick action are required of the Marines. They must be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and be prepared for service in any climate. They have seen service in Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Mexico, China, Japan, Korea, Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Formosa, Sumatra, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and Haiti.

Pay and Allowances.

The regular pay of Marines varies from $15 to $69 per month, according to rank and length of service. A man starts in as a private at $15 per month and climbs up in accordance with his own merits and indvidual efforts. **Members of the Marine Corps on active war service during the present war will receive an increase of pay of from $6 to $15 per month, based upon their pay at home stations.** A man is given a "Good Conduct Medal" for each enlistment he serves honestly and faithfully, and for each good conduct medal that he holds he receives eighty-three cents a month in addition to his regular pay. Should he qualify with the service rifle his pay will be increased $2 per month for "Marksman," $3 per month for "Sharpshooter," or $5 per month for "Expert Rifleman," according to which of these qualifications he attains. Likewise, if he qualifies with the great guns aboard ship his pay is increased from $2 to $10 per month, according to his qualification and the class of gun at which he is stationed. While serving aboard ship, or on shore outside of the United States (except in Hawaii and Porto Rico), his pay is increased twenty per cent. A comparatively small percentage of the men in the service draw the minimum pay.

As everything that a man needs is furnished him by the Government it will be seen that his pay is practically clear money, and there is no necessity for him to spend anything, except a very small amount occasionally for laundry, soap, towels, etc., should he care to be economical and save his money. Furthermore, he may deposit his savings with the Government; upon which an interest of 4 per cent will be paid to the man at the expiration of his enlistment.

Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. MARINES MOUNTING A 5-INCH GUN AFTER MAKING A LANDING.

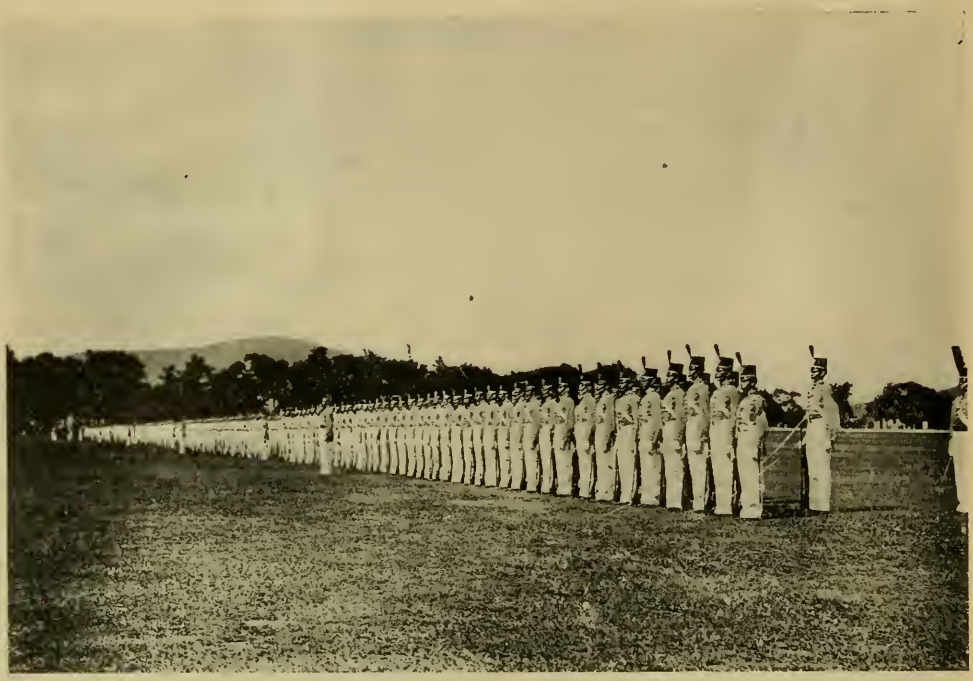


Photo by Brown Bros.

THE PRIDE OF THE U. S. A. WEST POINT CADETS ON DRESS PARADE. GRADUATES OF THE INCOMPARABLE SCHOOL FOR TRAINING ARMY OFFICERS.

IF YOU JOIN THE ARMY

THE U. S. Army is the unbeaten army of the world. It has an unspoiled record of victories. The United States has never engaged in a war in which it has not come out victorious. This is because the American is a good fighter. He never fights unless he knows he is in the right and only when ready.

The Army is divided into the following branches: Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry and Engineers. There is also a Signal Corps, Hospital Corps, Quartermaster Corps and Ordnance Department, for which men of special qualifications are required. Each has its particular function, and an applicant, if he fulfills the requirements, may have his choice of any arm of the line and also in the other corps mentioned if he possesses the necessary qualifications and vacancies exist.

The Army of the United States is the best fed, best paid and best kept army in the world. The soldier's opportunity for advancement, self-improvement mentally and physically, pleasure, or the accumulation of savings, is of the best. The men who constitute the Army are a self-respecting, well behaved and contented body of men, worthy of the respect and esteem of all law-abiding citizens.

Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. CAVALRYMAN WITH HIS FIELD EQUIPMENT.

Cavalry.

Men who have a liking for horses will probably find in the cavalry an agreeable service. In this branch of the service a soldier, upon joining his organization, has a horse assigned to him, of which he must at all times take the best of care. He is taught thoroughly how to ride and how to care for and train horses. His work is mostly mounted. After serving an enlistment in the cavalry the man usually emerges an expert rider and all-round horseman. The mounted service holds the special attraction of a certain dash and daring which many men prefer.

Photo by Brown Bros.

U. S. FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

Field Artillery.

The field artillery offers practically the same as the cavalry, the difference being that the field artillery uses field guns, which are of different classes, light, mountain and heavy. The heavy field artillery also includes howitzers. In the horse artillery, which accompanies the cavalry, the cannoneers are all mounted on horses.

Photo by Brown Bros.

INFANTRY GOING INTO ACTION.

Infantry.

Men unaccustomed to horses, or who are not fond of riding, will probably be best suited to the infantry or the coast artillery. The infantry is the largest branch of service in the Army. It is composed of foot soldiers, but these men are of the greatest importance to an army. Unlike the cavalrymen or field artillerymen, they have no horses to care for. This branch of the service offers splendid advantages for military training and promotion.

Photo by Brown Bros.

INFANTRY IN ACTION.

Photo by Brown Bros.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COAST ARTILLERY ARE THE ONES WE DEPEND ON TO KEEP THE ENEMY FROM LANDING ON OUR SOIL. THE ACCURACY OF THEIR MARKSMANSHIP IS ALMOST UNCANNY.

Coast Artillery.

From the nature of the service, coast artillery garrisons are located near the large seacoast cities of the country, and their purpose is to protect the seacoast and harbors of the United States and foreign possessions. The duties are not exacting, so that the soldier has abundant time at his disposal to visit places near his station; and the work is interesting, even for those who do not care to study for higher positions.

Men who have a mechanical turn of mind will perhaps find the conditions in the coast artillery most agreeable. The coast artillery corps offers special advantages to men who have had training and experience in the care of electrical machinery, engines and boilers; to those who are qualified in mechanical drafting, map work and photography, and to intelligent and ambitious young men who desire to qualify in any of these lines. This corps, too, offers the advantage of many comparatively high salaried grades open to its members—particularly to those who have successfully passed through the training school provided by the War Department.

Photo by Brown Bros.

BUILDING A PONTOON BRIDGE. THE PICTURE SHOWS ONE OF THE RESULTS OF HAVING AN EFFICIENT ENGINEER CORPS WITH THE ARMY AT THE FRONT. THESE ARE THE FELLOWS WHO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE ARMY TO MOVE FORWARD AND OCCUPY NEW POSITIONS.

Engineer Corps.

This constitutes a force of somewhat highly developed specialists, whose duties are rather more varied than those of members of the other branches of the service. They are relieved from many of the ordinary routines of garrison life to enable them to engage in the special drills and exercises of their corps. These exercises are of a character that should appeal to men interested in various kinds of construction work and outdoor life, preparing the men as they do for the duties of engineers. They comprise surveying for military purposes and map making, and include the laying out of camps, construction and repair of fortifications, the installation of electrical power plants and electric power cables connected with seacoast batteries, and the construction and repair of military roads, railroads and bridges. The members of the corps are usually stationed at large and important posts or in the vicinity of the larger cities.

Signal Corps.

This is another important special body of men, a large part of whose duties are of a technical and professional character, requiring skill as mechanics, electricians, wiremen, cable men and telegraph, telephone and wireless operators, photographers, chauffeurs, and aeronautical experts. A part of the function of the Signal Corps is the installation and operation of wireless stations, telephone systems, and telegraph and cable lines and offices, at all points where parts of the army are serving, and for the service of cable ships. Another part, and a very important part, of the Signal Corps is the aviation section, which is charged with the duty of operating or supervising the operation of all military air craft. The Secretary of War is authorized by law to cause as many enlisted men of the aviation section to be instructed in the art of flying as he may deem necessary. Each aviation enlisted man while on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanician which may be secured by passing successfully the required examination, receives an increase of fifty per centum of his pay.

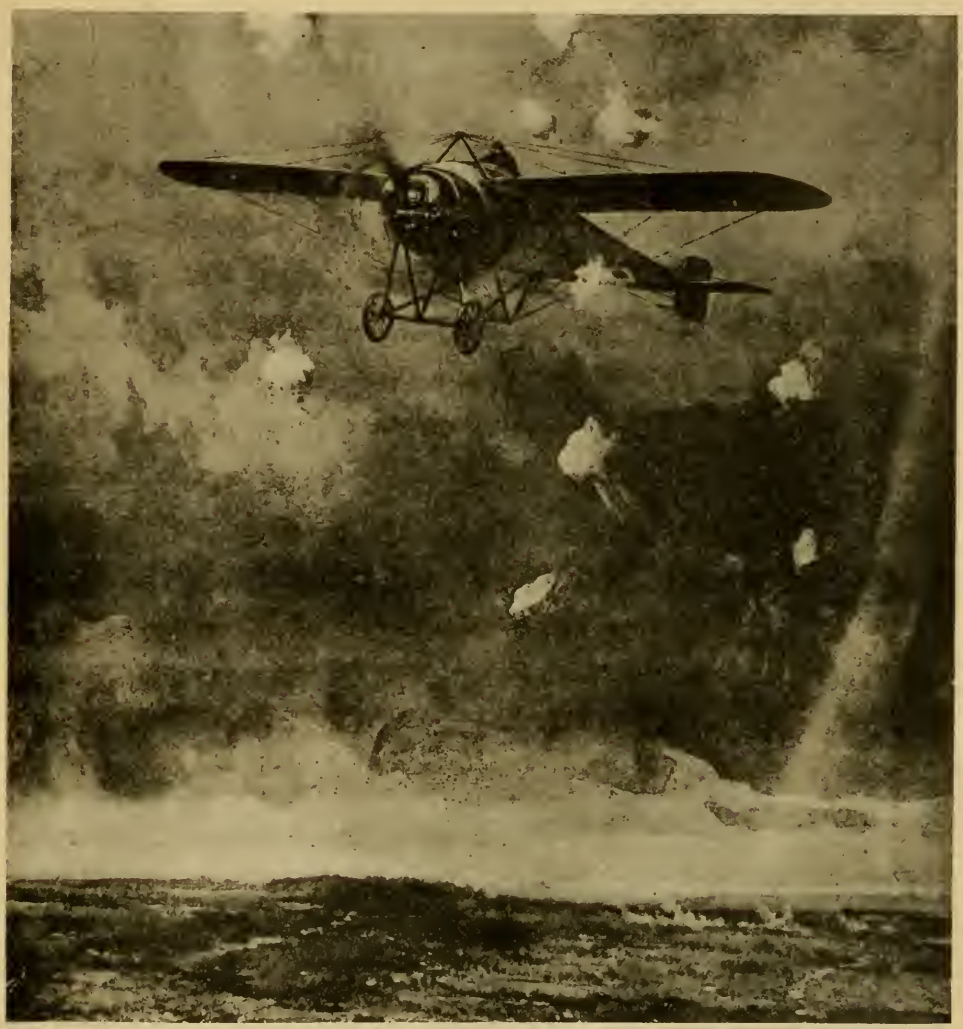


Photo by Brown Bros.

SHELLS FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN BURSTING ABOUT A BRITISH MONOPLANE, LEAVING LINGERING SMOKE BY WHICH THE GUNNERS CAN REGULATE THEIR AIM. THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE WORK OF A DARING SCOUT AT THE AISNE SIEGE BATTLE.

IF YOU JOIN THE AVIATION CORPS

THE applicant must show that he possesses a college education or its equivalent in experience of a military, technical, executive, or other nature. The applicant must possess letters of recommendation from three reputable persons. In case of previous military service, the applicant must submit statements of satisfactory service. The physical examination is the same

as that required for applicants for aviation service in the regular army. It is a thorough examination, lasting about two and a half hours. Special stress is laid on good hearing and eye-sight. As to the flying requirements the catechism says:

"The applicant must pass, before being commissioned, the Reserve Military Aviator's flying test. Unless he can pass this flying test he will not be given a commission. He will be assisted by the United States in obtaining the training necessary to fit him for a commission, provided he meets the other requirements.

"The course of training will ordinarily take at least three months, and the applicant will be required to undergo both military and aviation training. This training will take place at schools maintained under the supervision of the War Department. One of them is now established at Mineola, L. I.; another at Memphis, Tenn., and others will be opened as opportunity permits. Civilian schools may also be designated by the War Department. At present there are two of these, the Curtiss Aviation School at Newport News, Va., and the school at Miami, Fla."

All expenses, it is stated, will be paid by the Government if the applicant is enlisted in the Aviation Section of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. It is not necessary to enlist, however, to receive training as a flying officer. The prospective officer can receive instruction and pay his own way and living expenses. While training at his own expense, however, he will be required to attend regularly both aviation and military instruction classes. Here are questions and their answers in the catechism:

"What is the pay of the non-commissioned officer grades to which I might be assigned by enlistment?"

"You will be enlisted as sergeant in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the actual pay of which will be $36 per month, which with allowances for food and clothing, etc., will be brought to the equivalent of approximately $75 per month."

"What rank will I have on completing the prescribed course?

"On completing the prescribed course you will receive the rank of a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, and placed on the inactive list. However, if, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, you have special qualifications, he may, with your consent, retain you on active duty as long as there are funds available for that purpose and for such a period as he may see fit. The pay allowances for this rank on active service are as follows: Base pay, $166.66; commutation of quarters (where no public quarters are available), $35 per month. In addition while on flying duty you will be granted a 25 per cent increase in pay."

All applicants must start training as soon as they are assigned to a training school. If any applicant desires to withdraw during the course he must submit an application for discharge, giving the reasons. Applicants may apply for information to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army at Washington, the President of the Aviation Examination Board at Mineola, L. I.; the Aviation Officer, Central Department, Chicago; the Aviation Officer, Southern Department, at San Antonio, Texas, or the Commanding Officer, Signal Corps, Aviation School at San Diego, Cal. To obtain admission to the course of training applicant must obtain blanks, fill them out, and return them; present himself for medical examination at the time prescribed by the Medical Board, and appear before the board at the time prescribed for mental and moral examination.

If accepted by the board the applicant will be recommended for enlistment with a view of obtaining necessary aviation training to qualify for a commission. When recommended for enlistment the applicant will be ordered to report at an enlistment depot.

Photo by Brown Bros.

THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE EQUIPMENT OF THE AMERICAN MOTORCYCLIST SOLDIER. A SPLENDID FELLOW, AND DANGEROUS TO MEET WITH HIS MACHINE GUN AND RIFLE.

Photo by Brown Bros.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE ARMORED CARS OF THE NEW YORK STATE NATONAL GUARD, AND WILL BE HEARD FROM IF THEY GO INTO ACTION.

Photo by Brown Bros.

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT NEUILLY, FRANCE, SHOWING WHAT WONDERFUL WORK IS BEING DONE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE LOST LEGS AND ARMS. THESE MEN IN A FEW WEEKS WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. THE PRAISES OF THE HELP AMERICA HAS BEEN TO THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE IS ON EVERYONE'S LIPS. YOU CAN HELP BY BECOMING A MEMBER OF THE RED CROSS.

YOU CAN JOIN THE RED CROSS

You can join one of the Red Cross units being organized for service with the army and for the purpose of training personnel therefor.

You should address your application to chairman, first-aid committee, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or preferably to your own local chapter.

To facilitate the enrollment and training of this Red Cross personnel, it is divided into three classes:

Class A, those willing to serve wherever needed.

Class B, those willing to serve in home country only.

Class C, those willing to serve at place of residence only.

In making your enrollment you should designate which of these three classes you wish to be enrolled in.

CLASS A FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Only persons belonging to Class A are to be enrolled in Red Cross organizations intended for service at military bases or along the line of communication.

In Class B those will be enrolled who are intended for service in hospitals and other sanitary institutions that may be established in the home country.

Class C will be composed of individuals who, on account of their occupations or inexperience in the care of sick and other hospital duties, are expected to render efficient service in military institutions at or near their homes.

Photo by Brown Bros.

THE FAMOUS "BIRD-CAGE" GIVEN BY THE PHILADELPHIA AID SOCIETY TO THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE FIELD SERVICE. RUNS BETWEEN THE HOSPITAL AND THE STEEL HOSPITAL TRAIN GIVEN BY AMERICANS. MOST PERFECTLY EQUIPPED HOSPITAL TRAIN EVER USED IN MILITARY SERVICE. DONORS OF TRAIN, ROBERT BACON AND ALEXANDER COCHRAN. IN PICTURE, LEFT TO RIGHT: A. PIATT ANDREWS, EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, HEAD OF AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE; F. T. DAVIDSON, OF YALE, AND MR. TAYLOR, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved April 24, 1912, these Red Cross units are being organized to serve with the land forces and will constitute a part of the sanitary service of the land forces.

When the Secretary of War calls for the services of these units he will specify the character of service required, the kind and number of units desired and will designate the place or places where the personnel and material will be assembled.

TO BE UNDER MILITARY LAWS.

When you are enlisted in one of these Red Cross units and report for duty with the land forces of the United States you will be subject to military laws and regulations and will be provided with the necessary brassard and certificate of identity.

Except in cases of great emergency the Red Cross personnel serving with the land forces will not be assigned to duty at the front, but will be employed in hospitals in this country, at the base of operations, on hospital ships, and along the lines of communications of the military forces of the United States.

Before military patients are received in a Red Cross hospital specific authority must be given by the Secretary of War and the director of the hospital must be a commissioned officer of the Medical Corps, or in special cases an officer of the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Under specific authority, however, military patients may be sent to Red Cross general hospitals not commanded by a commissioned medical officer.

The Red Cross, now that war has been declared, is preparing to respond to a call by the War Department to assist in the sanitary service by furnishing organized units and such individual services as may be necessary, consisting of physicians, surgeons, dentists, chaplains, laboratory experts and their assistants, pharmacists, nurses, stenographers and clerks, hospital personnel and sick transport personnel.

Photo by Brown Bros.

AMERICAN AMBULANCES AND FIELD WORKERS IN FRANCE. THE PARTY IN ADVANCE WAS COMPLETELY WIPED OUT BY A BURSTING SHELL WITHIN A FEW MOMENTS AFTER THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS MADE. ONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHERS WAS ALSO KILLED.

PAID BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Persons thus enrolled in the Red Cross in its units or individuals who are accepted for the sanitary service receive pay from the National Government, according to the nature of their service either on military rolls or as civilian employees.

Red Cross volunteers give their services without pay. They are entitled when serving with Red Cross organizations to wear a distinctive badge approved by the Secretary of War and issued by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross units now being organized for service with the army or for the purpose of training personnel therefor, are ambulance companies, base hospitals, hospital units, surgical sections, emergency nurse detachments, sanitary training detachments, information sections, refreshment units and detachments, supply depots, general hospitals and convalescent homes.

A register is kept in the office of the surgeon general of the army, upon which the name and record of each member of these units is recorded. When specially authorized medical officers of the army detailed for duty with the Red Cross will act as representatives of the War Department for the purpose of inspecting these units.

Members of organized units serving under the medical department will wear the uniform of the enlisted reserve corps or the uniform prescribed by the central committee and approved by the War Department. The equipment will be similar to that used in the sanitary service.

Photo by Brown Bros.

AMERICAN NURSES IN FRANCE WHO HELPED THE WOUNDED, WEARING MASKS FOR PROTECTION FROM THE DEADLY FUMES OF THE GERMAN POISONOUS GASES.

WHAT THE RED CROSS IS

You are familiar with some of its achievements—with the organized helpfulness, heroism and self-sacrifice of its men and women amid the horrors of war, devastating plagues and epidemics and in great calamities. Do you know that as an American you have a right to become a member of the Red Cross, that by the payment of small annual dues and a little unselfish service you can support your Government in its humanitarian work? Do you know that there is just as much place for a red-blooded man in the Red Cross as there is for a woman, but that when it is figured down but about one man in every 450 throughout the United States is a member?

Your circumstances may not permit you to engage in field work, but you can help, your family and friends can help by becoming members of the Red Cross and by actively supporting your local chapter.

Your help is needed now to support its field and base hospitals, its doctors and nurses. To provide the necessities of military and civilian relief calls for at least a million members. The United States can do what other nations have done. By helping your American Red Cross you are preparing to save lives and alleviate suffering consequent to the war.

THE LEAST YOU CAN DO IS BECOME A MEMBER

The "Red Cross" is the crusade of the twentieth century. It follows in the flaming wake of war and brings healing to the wounded and consolation to the dying. It is the touch of a mother's hand and the voice of sister, wife and sweetheart to the homesick sufferers. It is Christ on the battlefield and love enthroned where bullets pierce and bombs spread death and hell. Little wonder that the men of America have pledged their loyalty to such a movement! After the war is over there will be one bright sign and symbol—THE RED CROSS!

DR. JAMES L. GORDON, Pastor, First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C.

You can become a member of the Red Cross. This means every man, woman or child can belong to this humanitarian society, which is the only authorized agency for the distribution of relief that has an efficient organization perfected and has trained workers to take charge of every phase of relief activities.

By having a large supporting membership, the Red Cross will have sufficient funds to carry on its varied relief work. A little less than a year ago but 25,000 Americans were enrolled under the Red Cross banner. Today more than 850,000 Americans are wearing the little Red Cross button, but the Red Cross, with the great war ahead, needs at least 20,000,000 members out of the 100,000,000 population to be able to carry on the work laid upon it by act of Congress.

The classes of membership are: Annual members, $1; subscribing member, $2 annually; contributing member, $5 annually; sustaining member, $10 annually; life member, one payment, $25; patron, which carries life membership, one payment, $100.

All except the Annual Members receive the Red Cross Magazine monthly.

The changing tides of war must determine whither the work of relief will turn. Situations must be dealt with as they arise.

Without your contribution they can not be dealt with at all; the bitter pleas of a real and actual need that come to you must go unanswered.

HENRY P. DAVISON,
Chairman, Red Cross War Council.

Subscribe for suffering Humanity.

Cut Out and Mail.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C. ----------191---

I enclose $---------**for a**----------**membership in the American Red Cross.**
(state class)

(write plainly)

Subscribing	Mem.	$2.
Contributing	"	5.
Sustaining	"	10.
Life	"	25.
Patron	"	100.

"The Nation Needs All Men"

THE power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, *the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army* that is in France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end *our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe.* But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. *The nation needs all men;* but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, *though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted.* To this end Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

—From President Wilson's Proclamation Setting June 5 as the Day for Registration.

"The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted"

SO says the President in his proclamation of the call to register for war duty. This is a well chosen form of expression. Every American knows what a team is, and how important is teamwork. And every American knows how necessary it is to assign members of a team to the parts they can play best. Some men are pitchers and some are catchers, and it would be folly to try to win games with the pitchers and catchers switched. Schalk would be batted all over the lot if he pitched and Grover Alexander caught, while Frank Baker would look like a rookie if he played right field, and Ty Cobb would be very near a joke at first base---perhaps. But in the positions they regularly occupy, positions assigned them after long training, these men do their work well, better than most others. And this is team work. The President's job just now as manager of the American war team is to see that the right men are put in the right places; that the sharpshooters, as he suggests, be not kept at work on the trip-hammers of the steel mills, while expert machine men are sent to the firing line. Registration will disclose just where every man belongs, and it will then be for the manager to pick his war men and his farm men and his shop men and his factory men, and to keep them all working in unison. It is a good thing for a chief executive to be familiar with the terms of the people's sports, for he can speak to them in the language that they most quickly and clearly understand.

Take inventory of yourself, both mental and physical. Find that niche in which you fit, and then devote every atom of your brain and physique in answering the individual call which comes to YOU.

This is what many men and women already are doing.

Some of the men are already with their regiments; others, in co-operation, are giving their time and thought to the needs of the hour; others are sticking to the job at hand, doing double duty as they shoulder the work of those otherwise occupied. It is not enough, however, for some of us to do our duty. Each of us must do something, all of us must pull together.

If you are a manufacturer, or his employee, try to make two articles where you have made one.

He who shrinks his job now, be it producing gum shoes or gun carriages, is as much a slacker as the man with every qualification and no dependents who refuses to enlist.

Be efficient in what you are doing NOW. It will train you to FIND YOUR PLACE and to recognize the call when it comes to go wherever it may send you.

Remember that Uncle Sam has a job for everyone, and while the heroes of the war may wear uniforms, there is a force at home as vital to victory as those who control the triggers.

WHAT PATRIOTIC CITIZENS CAN DO

"A nation cannot be readjusted to war conditions within a perilously long period unless there is at the beginning a willing spirit on the part of all its citizenship." Here are some suggestions designed for the guidance of those who seek to be of patriotic service, which is just now the highest form of "social service."

In practically every community active indication of willingness to serve as needed will be met by opportunity if the wish is made known. "If you cannot do at first the larger thing for which you are best fitted, do the smaller thing that is at hand." Some of the things that may be done in groups are:

WHAT THE MEN CAN DO

1. Enlist for military or naval service.

2. Observe personal and household economy.

3. Join the Home Defense League if there is one.

4. Increase farm and garden acreage of food crops.

5. Relate yourself to some established organization if possible, thus avoiding waste effort and duplication.

6. Maintain accustomed giving to established benevolence.

7. Urge individuals in private conversation to be patriotic.

8. Help organize Red Cross chapter if there is none in community.

9. Cooperate in surveys under State auspices to discover available resources.

10. Use influence to suppress cruelty and animosities against innocent aliens.

11. Be willing to permit sons and daughters to enlist where services are most needed.

12. Rural pastors can well urge farmers to plant all available space to food crops.

13. Don't be slow to express your loyal sentiments. Everybody is either loyal or not loyal in a time like this.

14. Don't get overexcited, but, on the other hand, don't be too anxious to suppress your enthusiasm. It helps others.

15. Volunteering in church work where regular workers have either gone to the war or are called to relief work.

16. City pastors can urge vacant-lot gardening. Encourage the younger boys and girls to work in your vegetable garden.

17. Don't give up recreations, but keep them from interfering with your service—this is serious business in which we are involved.

18. Keep your flag displayed from daylight till sunset—but don't let it become bedraggled. The flag is what you help to make it.

19. If you volunteer, whether in the military arm or elsewhere, plan to do some religious work conducted along with the Army and Navy.

—From the Chicago Continent.

WHAT THE WOMEN CAN DO

1. Home nursing, particularly among the families of wage-earning parents, where the father has enlisted and where the mother must provide.

2. If there are no organizations formed or forming in your community write William Mather Lewis, secretary, National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

3. Caring for children of homes where the father is a soldier and the mother is compelled to go out to work. This would mean an individual child, or several children in a group under care of one or more women each day of the week.

4. Help the Boy Scouts (and Camp-fire Girls) in the work they may properly do. The boys may be utilized in assisting surgical dressing committees, motor committees, by acting as orderlies in motor ambulances or supply trucks, distributing notices to inhabitants, and other duties in connection with billeting and carrying communications on bicycles, motorcycles, horseback, or on foot; assisting committees on foods, by collecting information as to supplies, preparing quarters for this service, assisting in collecting, preparing, and serving food and refreshments to sick and wounded soldiers; assisting first-aid committees in the preparation of quarters, as aids in first-aid work, and as assistants at dispensaries; acting with information committees, as guides, orderlies, clerks, collectors of information, as to public or private hospitals available, buildings available in case of emergency, location of public telephones, listing of automobiles, trucks, etc.

WHAT EVERYONE SHOULD HELP TO DO

1. Teach children to make bandages and surgical dressings.

2. Cultivate vacant land in city or country. Increase your garden space.

3. Don't waste—paper, linen, leather, metals, etc.

4. Provide writing materials—pads, stamped envelopes, pencils—to be sent to the soldiers at their various stations.

5. If you are near a training camp see that religious and social needs are being provided for. Almost invariably the best method is to offer your help to the Y. M. C. A. Your money may be more needed than your personal services. Invite the recruits to your churches. Cooperate in suppressing saloons and vice resorts near camps.

6. Make it possible for good preachers to go as chaplains, to visit army camps, or to give series of talks to soldiers.

7. Women's societies should follow suggestions of Red Cross and organize groups for training, making supplies, etc.

8. Keep a careful record of your members who enlist. Follow them with letters and encourage them in any way possible. Do not help them to magnify their discomforts, but applaud their endurance.

9. Organize groups of women or young folks to collect magazines and books for use in the Y. M. C. A. work in the Army. Such papers could be sent by the society taking up the matter, and arrangements should be made for a regular service—not a sporadic one, as is so likely to be the case.

In addition to these things—

1. Pray for the President and his advisers.

2. Stand firm for international righteousness.

3. Urge young men to enlist in the Army and Navy.

4. Think kindly and hopefully of the nation's enemies.

5. Pray for our country and the world—for peace and righteousness to bless all mankind.

Proclamation by President Wilson.

"Whereas all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provision of the Constitution and the laws of the United States:

"Section 3 to Article III of the Constitution provides, in part—'Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.'

"The criminal code of the United States provides:

"'Section 1. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

Death Penalty is Provided.

"'Section 2. Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

"'Section 3. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor, or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than $1,000.

"'Section 6. If two or more persons in any State or territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.'

What Are Treasonable Acts.

"The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

"The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the government of the United States or its military or naval forces;

"The acquisition, use or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States;

"The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States;

"The direction, aiding, counseling or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

"Such acts are held to be treasonable whether committed within the United

States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled, or residing, in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

"Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts, and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in Section 3 of the penal code, is guilty of misprision of treason.

"And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States, and all aliens owing allegiance to the government of the United States, to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

"Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President,

"ROBERT LANSING, *Secretary of State.*"

Photo by Brown Bros.

THE FATE OF A SPY.

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